

## Chapter 2

# The Army: The Land Component of U.S. National Security

### The Army and the Nation

The birth of the United States Army preceded the birth of the nation. The American Army was formally created on 14 June 1775 when the Continental Congress authorized the first muster of its



own troops and brought the provincial militia—at that time laying siege to British-occupied Boston—under its own authority. Commanded by General George Washington and supported by French allies, the Continental Army

fought a grueling eight-year war to secure the freedoms so eloquently stated in the Declaration of Independence. From its birth, the American Army has relied on the concept of the citizen soldier, in time of national danger, to augment a smaller standing Army.

Since 1775, the Army has performed many types of duties at the direction of Congress and the President, because it had the training, discipline, skills and resources to do the work. Exploration, surveys, border defense, protection of both settlers and Native Americans, harbor development, and improvement of river navigation were among the early domestic services provided by the Army, as well as the defense of the Union in the Civil War. Other significant contributions over the years included forming the nation's first modern weather service, supervising the building of the Panama Canal, providing the first airmail service, making advances in

medical science, and serving as the executive agency for the Civilian Conservation Corps. These examples of domestic missions highlight the Army's long and important record of peacetime service to the nation.

Since the United States became a world power at the start of the 20th century, the Army has been called upon to defend U.S. national interests on a wide scale in regions far removed from American shores. In the military operations of two World Wars, Korea, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf, the Army responded to the call to duty and performed that duty well. During the 45 years of the Cold War, in many locations around the world, the Army performed a deterrent role as part of the U.S. containment strategy. In other places, at other times, the Army fulfilled the nation's expectations in operations too small to be called "wars," but involving combat just the same. To the soldiers on the ground, operations such as Urgent Fury in Grenada and Just Cause in Panama were deadly conflicts requiring the same sort of competence and battle proficiency as the larger-scale endeavors of their predecessors. Peace operations, such as Provide Comfort in Iraq, Restore Hope in Somalia and activities in the Balkans, are also dangerous.

For more than 226 years, the Army has served the United States in war and peace. The tradition of selfless service that began under George Washington remains as the bedrock of the Army today. A soldier is a citizen among other citizens, a defender of the Constitution, and a servant of the Republic.

## Mission of the Army

### Section 3062, Title 10, United States Code

The basic responsibilities of the Army are established by Congress in Section 3062, Title 10, United States Code (USC):

“It is the intent of Congress to provide an Army that is capable, in conjunction with the other armed forces, of

- ★ preserving the peace and security, and providing for the defense of the United States, the Territories, Commonwealths, and possessions, and any areas occupied by the United States;
- ★ supporting the national policies;
- ★ implementing the national objectives; and
- ★ overcoming any nations responsible for aggressive acts that imperil the peace and security of the United States.

“In general, the Army, within the Department of the Army, includes land combat and service forces and such aviation and water transport as may be organic therein. It shall be organized, trained and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained combat incident to operations on land. It is responsible for the preparation of land forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war, except as otherwise assigned and, in accordance with integrated mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peacetime components of the Army to meet the needs of war.”

### National Security Strategy

The most current *National Security Strategy* (December 1999) directs the Army to be prepared to respond to the full range of threats to U.S. interests, and to assist in shaping the international security environment and preparing for the future.

Key responsibilities include:

- ★ deterring potential adversaries;

- ★ conducting multiple smaller-scale contingencies (SSCs) worldwide;
- ★ conducting peacetime engagement activities with allies and friends; and
- ★ conducting major theater warfare—defeating large-scale, cross-border aggression in two distant theaters in overlapping time frames.

### Department of Defense Directives

Department of Defense directives further specify that the Army has the mission to organize, train, equip and provide forces for air and missile defense and space control operations; joint amphibious, airborne and space operations; special operations; electronic warfare operations; land lines of communication; and authorized civil works programs.

### Composition of the Army

“The Army consists of the Regular Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, the Army National Guard, while in the service of the United States, and the Army Reserve; and all persons appointed or enlisted in, or conscripted into, the Army without component.” (Section 3062, Title 10, USC)

### The Secretary of the Army

“The Department of the Army is separately organized under the Secretary of the Army. It operates under the authority, direction and control of the Secretary of Defense. . . . The Secretary of the Army is the head of the Department of the Army.” (Sections 3011 and 3013, Title 10, USC)

The Secretary of the Army is responsible for and has the necessary authority to conduct the affairs of the Department of the Army, including recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training and mobilizing. The Secretary has a staff, known as the “Army Secretariat,” to assist

in the performance of these functions. The Army Secretariat is organized to carry out these functions and is structured as shown in figure 5.

## The Army Chief of Staff and Army Staff

The Chief of Staff of the Army is appointed by the President for a period of four years. In time of war or other national emergency, the Chief may be extended or reappointed for an additional four years. Subject to the authority, direction and control of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff also has specific duties, with the Army Staff to assist in performing them. These include:

- ★ transmitting and providing advice on the plans and recommendations of the Army Staff to the Secretary;
- ★ acting as the agent of the Secretary in the execution of approved plans and recommendations;

★ exercising supervision over members and organizations of the Army as directed by the Secretary; and

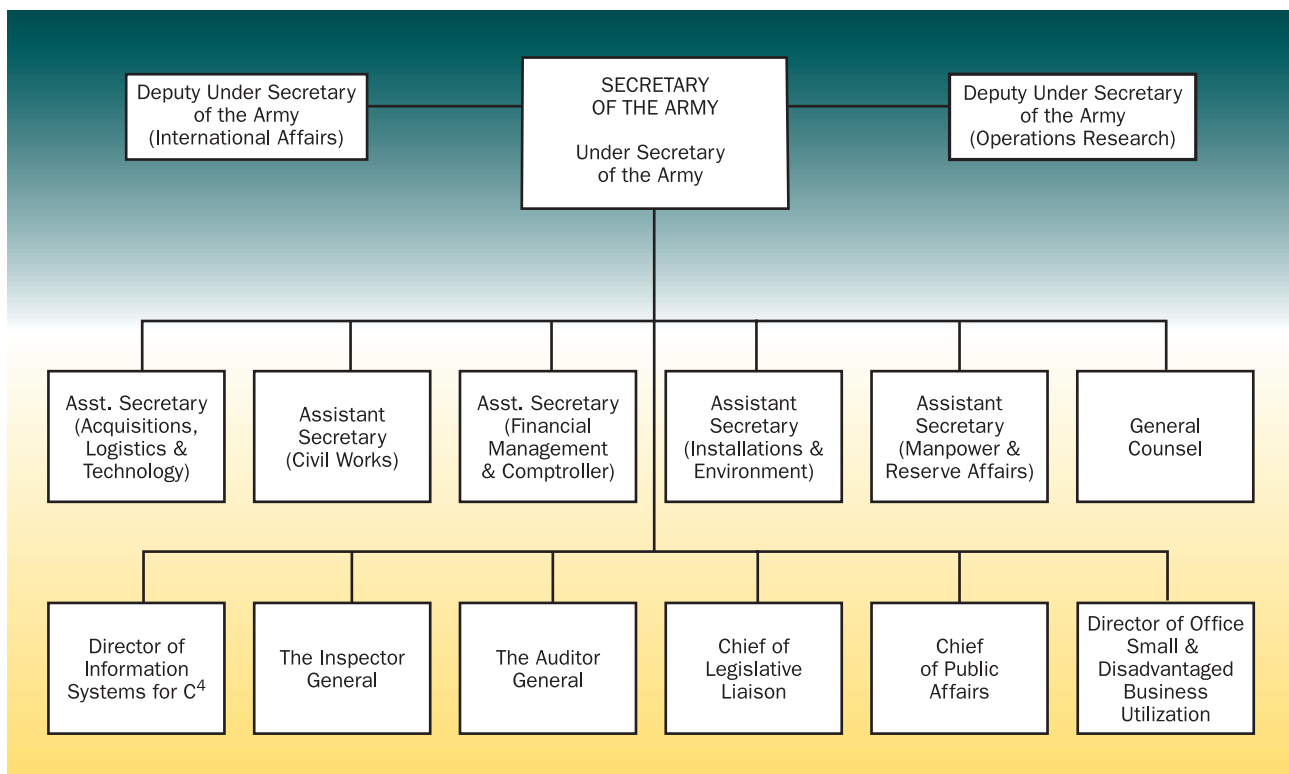
- ★ performing the duties prescribed as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The principal members of the Army staff are shown in figure 6.

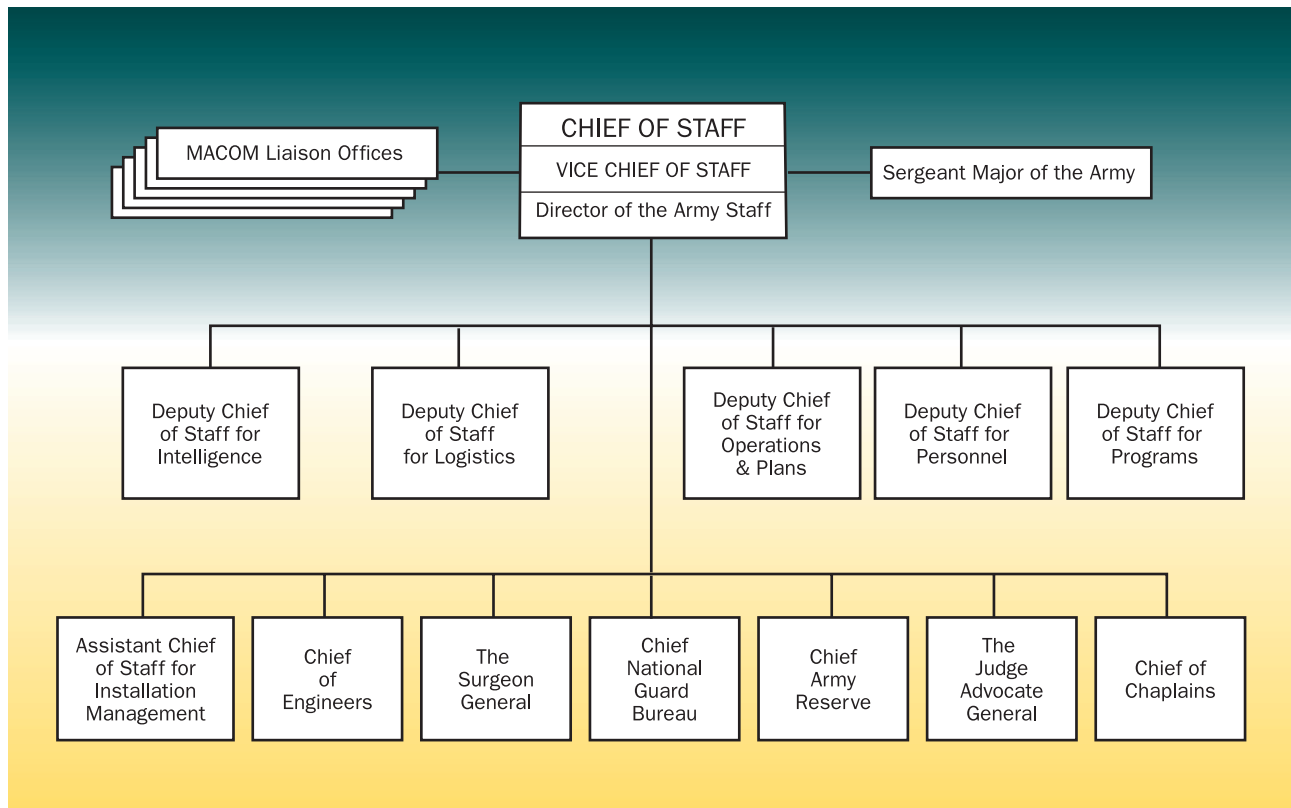
## Army Organization

For field operations, the Army is organized into combat, combat support and combat service support units of different sizes and capabilities.

- ★ Combat units are those directly involved in the conduct of fighting; they include infantry, armor, field artillery, special forces, air defense artillery, aviation, and combat engineers.
- ★ Combat support units provide operational assistance to combat units, including engagement in combat when necessary. These



**Figure 5.** Army Secretariat



**Figure 6.** The Army Staff

include signal, military police, chemical and military intelligence units.

- ★ Combat service support units mainly provide administrative, medical, finance, transportation, quartermaster, supply or other support; their personnel are not usually directly engaged in combat operations.

In addition to the field units, there is a complex supporting structure of other Army organizations, agencies and commands that perform a wide range of activities. This supporting structure, manned by both military and civilian personnel, provides the following functional services for the Army:

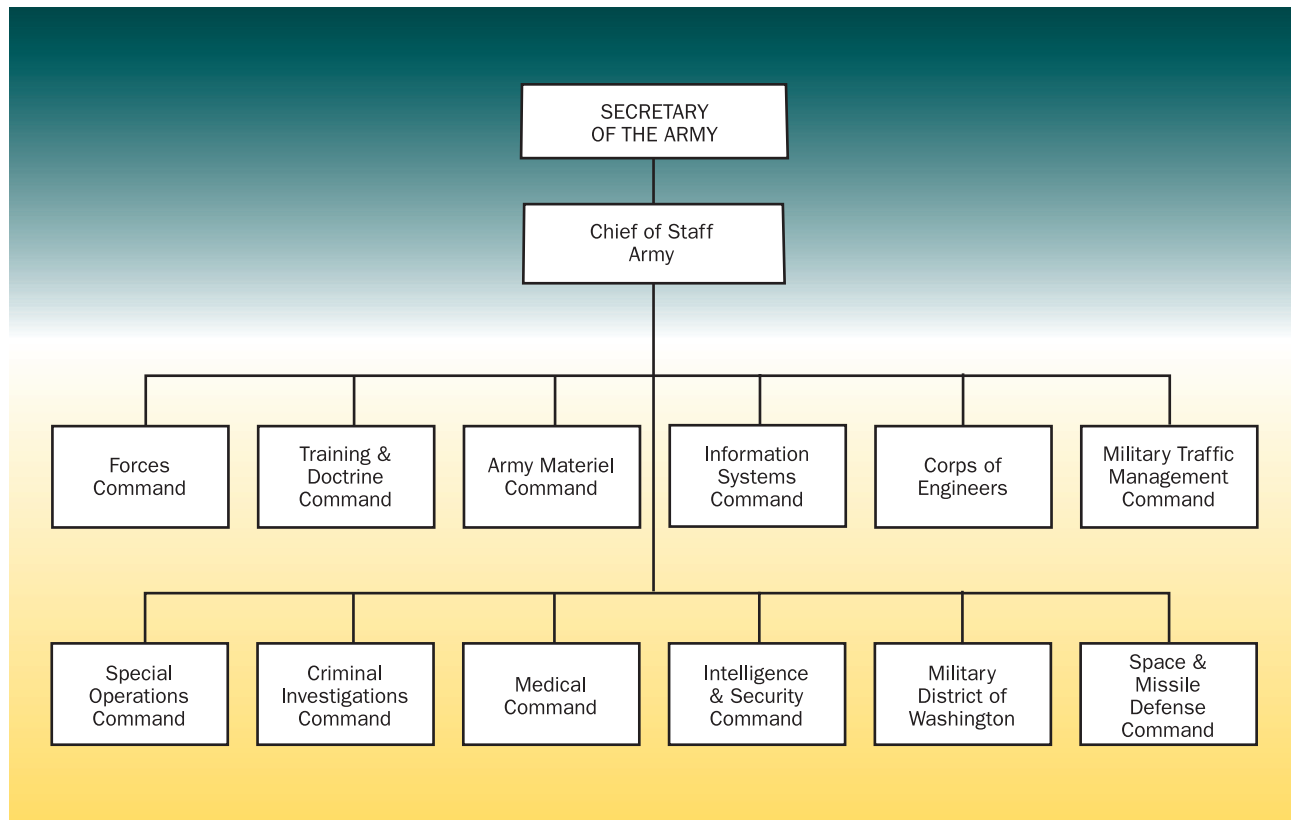
- ★ command and control;
- ★ training and military education;
- ★ medical, transportation, supply and maintenance;
- ★ recruiting;

- ★ research and development; and
- ★ engineering and base support.

## Major Army Commands

Major Army Commands (MACOMs) are functional- or regional-specific headquarters designed to supervise, coordinate and support Army activities across large geographic areas. Some are based within the continental United States (CONUS), others are outside (OCONUS). Other than a few that are supervised by the Army Staff, each Army unit, agency and organization belongs to a MACOM. The function-specific MACOMs are shown in figure 7.

Several Army commands are located outside the continental United States. These are the Army components of United States regional unified commands. The Army components are under the operational control of the commanders in



**Figure 7.** Army Functional MACOMs

chief of those unified commands, who in turn report to the Secretary of Defense.

The five Army regional MACOMs and the unified commands to which they are assigned are shown in figure 8.

Additionally, Army personnel serve in other overseas locations, to include United Nations agencies, NATO commands, Security Assistance organizations, defense attaché offices, and various other offices stemming from treaties and executive agreements with individual nations.

For more information about the MACOMs, see appendix D, page 36.

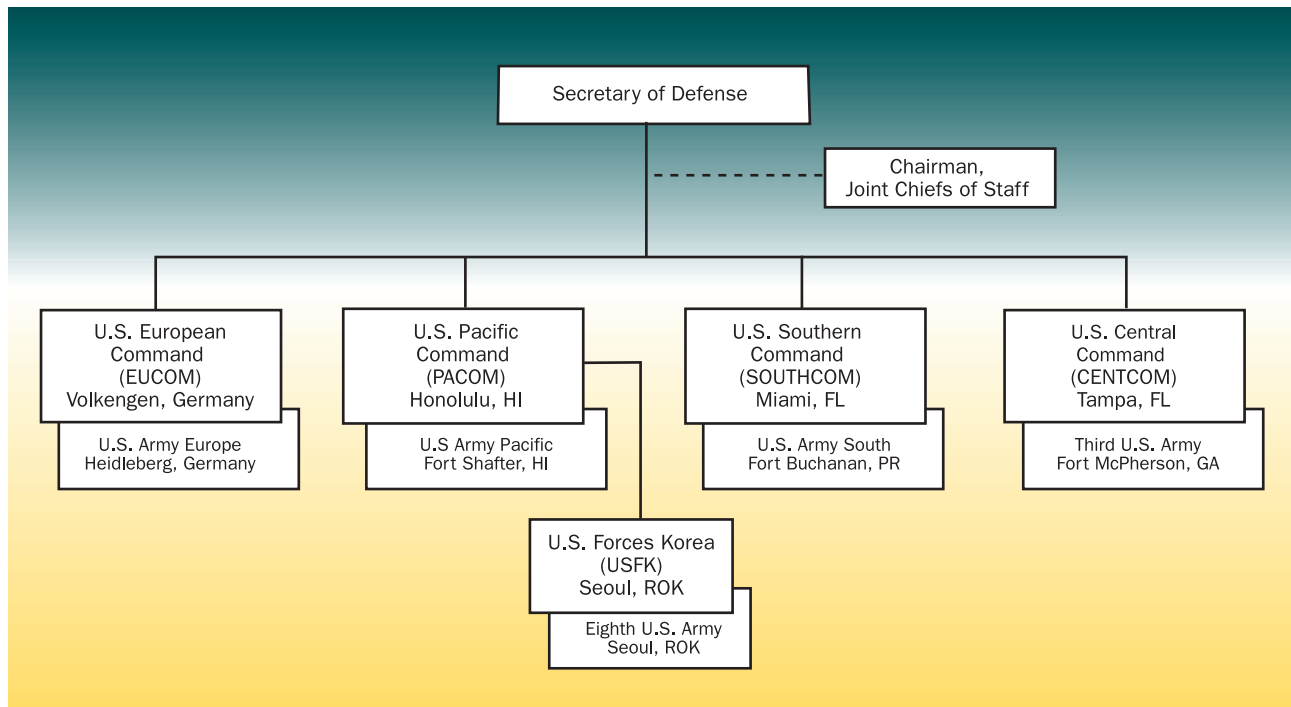
## The Army Components

The Army is an integrated, cohesive organization comprised of the Regular Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. At any one time, elements of all three serve together on active duty.

The Regular Army provides the traditional, full-time standing Army force for the accomplishment of national security objectives. Since 1973, the Regular Army has been an all-volunteer force used to support forward presence and provide initial forces for rapid deployments worldwide.

The term “reserve components” (RC) refers to both the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. There are three reserve categories—the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve and the Retired Reserve.

★ The Ready Reserve is comprised of the members of Army National Guard and Army Reserve units, Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs), Active Guard/Reservists, Individual Ready Reservists, and members of the Inactive Army National Guard.



**Figure 8.** Army Regional MACOMs

- ★ The Standby Reserve consists of individuals who have completed their active duty and reserve training requirements, or who are unable to maintain membership in units.
- ★ The Retired Reserve is composed of individuals who have completed terms of service qualifying for retirement.

A significant part of the Army's support structure resides in these reserve components. There is an increased reliance on the Army National Guard and Army Reserve for early-deploying combat and support forces. In fact, the Army Reserve provides most of the critical combat service support units for the Army's contingency force package (see page 15 for details). A presidential decision is required to federalize Army National Guard units or call Army Reserve units to active duty.

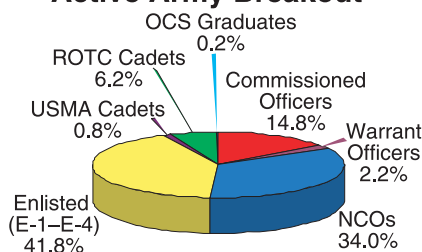
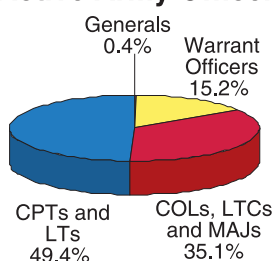
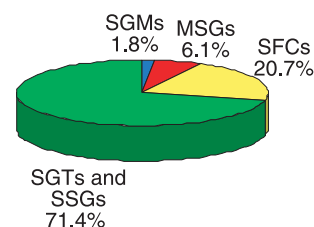
Two Army National Guard division headquarters—the 49th Armored and 29th Infantry Divisions—have been deployed to the Balkans to act as command and control for Regular and reserve component units deployed there.

## The Organization of the Army in the Field

The major units of the Army in the field today include four corps, 18 divisions, and a wide variety of separate brigades, regiments and groups.

In the active Army there are ten tactically organized division headquarters: two are forward-deployed in Europe; one is in Korea; one is in Hawaii; and six are stationed in the continental United States (see the foldout map following page 12). The remaining eight are Army National Guard divisions (see the foldout map following page 14).

The division is the Army's smallest tactical unit permanently organized as a complete combined arms team. It is a self-sustaining force capable of independent operations. The division is composed of varying numbers and types of combat, combat support and combat service support units. Whether a division is armored, mechanized, infantry, light infantry, airborne or air assault determines the number and type of units assigned to it.

**Active Army Breakout****Active Army Officers****Active Army Ranks—NCOs****Ten Regular Army Divisions****1st Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

—headquarters and two brigades in Germany, one brigade at Fort Riley, Kansas.

**1st Armored Division**

—headquarters and two brigades in Germany, one brigade at Fort Riley, Kansas.

**1st Cavalry Division**

—headquarters and four brigades at Fort Hood, Texas.

**2d Infantry Division**

—headquarters and two brigades in Korea, one brigade at Fort Lewis, Washington.

**3d Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

—headquarters and two brigades at Fort Stewart, Georgia, one brigade at Fort Benning, Georgia.

**4th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

—headquarters and two brigades at Fort Hood, Texas, one brigade at Fort Carson, Colorado.

**10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry)**

—headquarters and two brigades at Fort Drum, New York. The 172d Light Infantry Brigade (Separate), at Forts Richardson and Wainwright in Alaska, is assigned to be the third brigade for the 10th Mountain Division.

**25th Infantry Division (Light)**

—headquarters and two brigades at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and one brigade at Fort Lewis, Washington.

**82d Airborne Division**

—headquarters and three brigades at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

**101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)**

—headquarters and three brigades at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

**Two Active Component/Army National Guard Integrated Divisions**

Two Active Component/Army National Guard (AC/ARNG) Integrated Divisions were established in 1999. Each division headquarters, under the command of an active Army major general, provides command, control and training readiness oversight to three enhanced Separate Brigades (eSBs) of the Army National Guard.

**7th Infantry Division (Light)**—division headquarters, Fort Carson, Colorado.

The three eSBs are the 39th Infantry Brigade (Light)—Arkansas; the 41st Infantry Brigade (Light)—Oregon; and the 45th Infantry Brigade (Light)—Oklahoma.

**24th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**—division headquarters, Fort Riley, Kansas.

The three eSBs are the 30th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)—North Carolina; the 48th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)—Georgia; and the 218th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)—South Carolina.

## The Army National Guard



The Army National Guard (ARNG) traces its lineage to December 1636, when the Massachusetts Bay Colony organized three militia regiments, patterned after the English Militia systems, to defend against the growing threat of the Pequot Indians. All males between the ages of 16 and 60 were obligated to own arms and take part in the defense of the community.

Today's Army National Guard of trained citizen-soldiers is the direct descendent of those colonial militias. Each state and territory has its own National Guard force, as provided by the United States Constitution.

The ARNG has a unique dual mission, with both state and federal responsibilities. When not on active federal duty, Army National Guard forces are under the command, through State Adjutants General, of their respective state governors.

The Army National Guard accounts for 38 percent of the total Army force structure, providing 56 percent of the combat force, 36 percent of combat support, and 32.5 percent of combat service support for the active Army.

### National Guard Bureau

The National Guard Bureau is both a staff and operating agency in the Department of Defense and is headed by the Chief, National Guard

Bureau, an Army Guard or Air Guard lieutenant general who is appointed by the President for a four-year term. The Bureau serves as the link between the Departments of the Army and Air Force and the individual states. Within the Bureau is the Director of the Army National Guard, a Guard major general who is responsible for administering the resources for equipping and training Army National Guard units to perform in their federal role.

### ARNG Strength

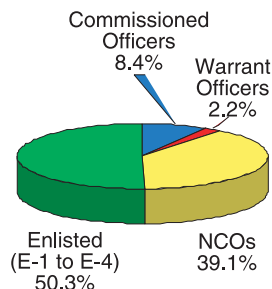
The Army National Guard, with more than 350,000 personnel, boasts 2,360 units in nearly 2,700 communities—in all 50 states, three territories and the District of Columbia. Nationwide there are 27,000 ARNG facilities, including more than 3,100 armories and 283 state-operated training sites.

### Call-up Authority

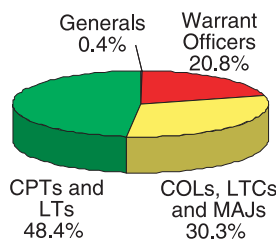
A governor can call his state's Guard units into action during local or statewide emergencies, such as storms, drought and civil disturbances. Army National Guard members are also trained to provide civil support, including information operations, in the event of domestic terrorism.

The President can activate the Guard to participate in federal missions, including not only support of the active Army but also such activities as counterdrug and peacekeeping operations. Examples of the latter are the many Guard units who have deployed to support operations in

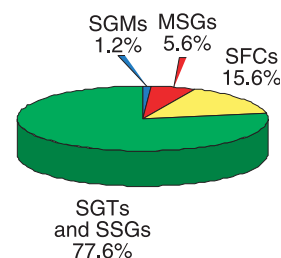
**ARNG Breakout**



**ARNG Officers**



**ARNG NCOs**



Bosnia and Kosovo. When federalized, Army National Guard units are commanded by the commander in chief of the theater in which they are operating.

### **Training**

When not on active duty, Army National Guard members train one weekend (two or three days) per month, with an additional Annual Training commitment of 15 days per year. The 15 reinforcing or enhanced Separate Brigades receive

additional training support and priority in modernization equipment to enable them to reinforce deployed combat forces within 90 days.

### **ARNG Engaged**

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2000, more than 27,000 Army National Guard soldiers spent nearly one million mandays in more than 60 countries. On an average day, more than 150 ARNG members are aiding their communities.

## The Army Reserve

The Army Reserve (USAR), a federal force, was formed by Congress in 1908. After World War I, the National Defense Act of 1920 established the Organized Reserve Corps, which included both units and individuals. The USAR provides 31 percent of all combat support and 44 percent of all combat service support for the Army. Within these functional areas, the Army Reserve provides for 97 percent of all civil affairs units, 89 percent of all psychological operations units, 70 percent of all Army hospitals, and 100 percent of all railway transportation units. In addition, the Army Reserve has two AH-64 Apache attack helicopter battalions and an infantry battalion.

### Office of the Chief, Army Reserve

The Chief, Army Reserve (CAR) is a Reserve lieutenant general who serves as an advisor to the



Army Chief of Staff on USAR matters. The Office of the Chief, Army Reserve (OCAR) is part of the Department of the Army (DA) staff (see figure 6). OCAR develops and executes Army Reserve plans,

policies and programs, administers USAR personnel, operations and construction funds, and supervises the Army Reserve Personnel Command.

### U.S. Army Reserve Command

The Chief, Army Reserve also serves as the commander of the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC), a major subordinate command of U.S.



Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). USARC commands, controls and supports all Army Reserve units in the continental United States except psychological operations and

civil affairs units, which are commanded by the United States Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (USACAPOC).

Within the contiguous United States there are ten Regional Support Commands (RSCs) that align with the ten Federal Regions, as well as one RSC in Puerto Rico. They provide resource, logistics and personnel management services to all Army Reserve units within their regions (see foldout map following page 16). Three RSCs with large concentrations of soldiers—the 81st, 88th and 90th—have Regional Support Groups to assist in providing support to subordinate units.

More than 70 Army Reserve units are located outside the continental United States. Those in Europe are under 7th Army Reserve Command, which is commanded by United States Army Europe (USAREUR), a component of U.S. European Command (EUCOM). Those in the Pacific Region are under the 9th Regional Support Command, which is under the command of United States Army Pacific (USARPAC), a component of U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM). Both the 7th Army Reserve Command and the 9th Reserve Support Command report to OCAR for funding and to their component commands for command and control.

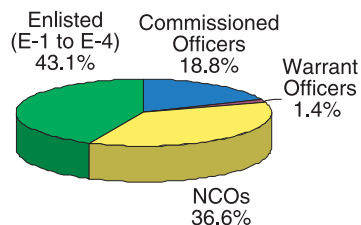
### Training

Seven USAR Institutional Training Divisions around the country (see foldout map) train individual soldiers through certified programs of instruction focusing on individual skills and professional development. Unit training is provided by five USAR Training Support Divisions.

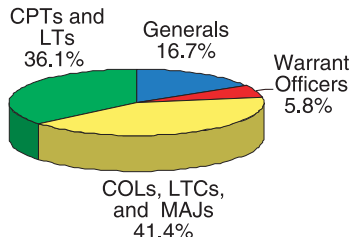
### USAR Strength

**Selected Reserve.** The Army Reserve has approximately 187,800 drilling soldiers in more than 2,000 units in the United States, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Germany. Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Reservists—serving on full-time active duty in units and organizations

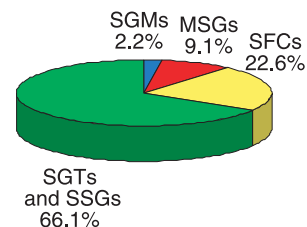
### Army Reserve Breakout



### Army Reserve Officers



### Army Reserve NCOs



that directly support the Army Reserve—total more than 11,600. Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs)—assigned to high-level headquarters where they would serve if mobilized—total more than 5,100. These three categories make up the Selected Reserve, with a total strength of about 204,500.

**Individual Ready Reserve.** The Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) consists of trained soldiers who may be called upon to replace soldiers in active and reserve units. Many are soldiers who have left active duty recently and still have a reserve commitment. IRR total strength is almost 155,000.

**Retired Reserve.** The Retired Reserve consists of approximately 693,300 retirees from the Army's active and reserve components.

### Call-up Authority

In the event of an emergency, the President has the authority to mobilize all members of the Selected Reserve and up to 30,000 members of the Individual Ready Reserve. Both congressional and presidential actions are required for full mobilization of units and other Reservists, including remaining IRR soldiers and retirees.

### USAR Engaged

In Fiscal Year 2000, more than 54,000 Army Reserve soldiers spent nearly 1.14 million man-days in 42 countries. They also provided assistance stateside responding to calls for service during natural calamities, road- and house-building efforts, medical requirements, etc.